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News Summary

This issue of *The Chronicle* includes an 88-page compendium of facts about higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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Most colleges are not taking advantage of the investment flexibility TIAA-CREF now offers: Page A15.

Changes in student-aid policies have negatively affected black students, a study charges: Page A21.

The average college spends 16 cents to raise $1: Page A31.

The N.C.A.A. will be challenged by an athlete who entered the N.F.L. draft and lost eligibility: Page A37.

American colleges are missing a chance to collaborate with East European institutions, say officials on both sides of the Atlantic: Page A39.

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U.S. Enters Lawsuit Accusing Scientist, Institutions of Fraud

Universities could be accountable for truth of scholar's statements

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

The Justice Department has joined a lawsuit that accuses a researcher and two universities of making false statements to the National Institutes of Health.

The action was the first in which the government used a long-standing whistle-blowing law to pursue a case of alleged scientific fraud. It is holding the universities financially accountable for the truthfulness of researchers' statements on the documents that institutions sign and submit for federal research awards.

The lawsuit seeks about $3.9-million from John L. Ninnemann, the scientist involved, and from the University of California at San Diego and the University of Utah, the two institutions where he was employed during the period when he is accused of falsifying the results of his research.

Mr. Ninnemann, who is now an associate professor of biology at Adams State University in Colorado, said: "I am not guilty of any of the charges."

That has been shown a number of times in the past, he said, and will be again. He

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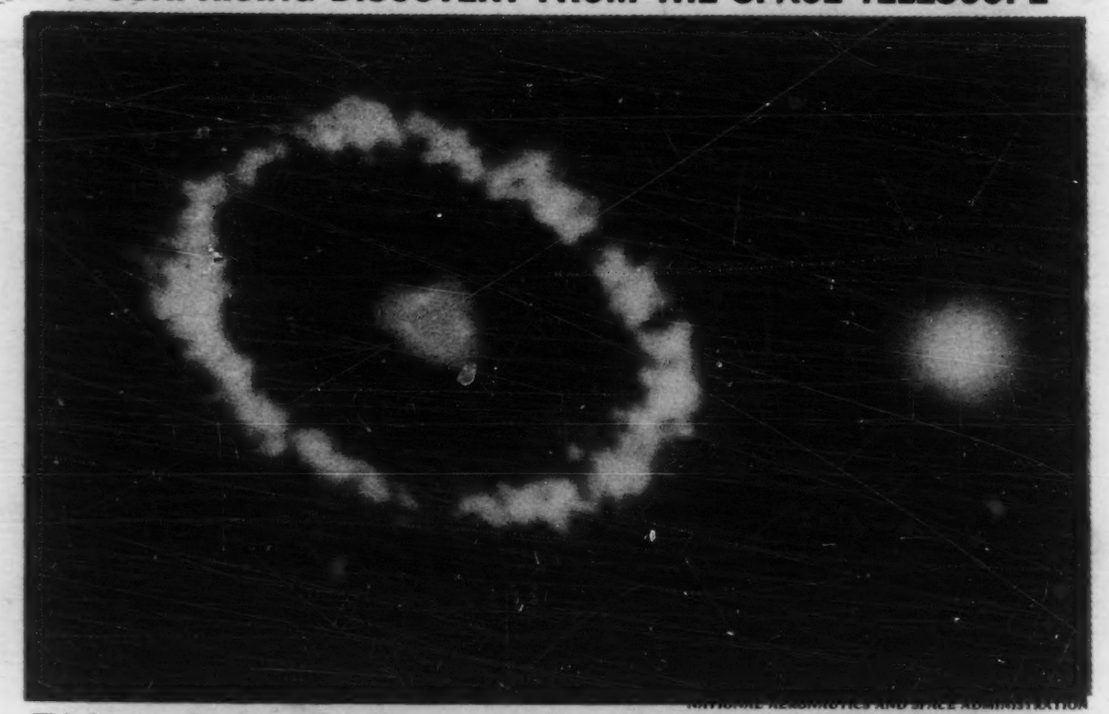
A SURPRISING DISCOVERY FROM THE SPACE TELESCOPE



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

This image, showing a ring of gas surrounding a supernova, was released last week. It was the first time such a ring had been seen by astronomers. Story on Page A5.

Middle East Turmoil Prompts Suspension of Fulbright Exchanges in 8 Countries

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The United States Information Agency has suspended Fulbright scholars' travel to eight countries in the Middle East because of the turmoil in the region.

American faculty members and graduate students, some just days away from departing for the Middle East, have been told not to go to their posts abroad. But scholars from the eight countries—except those from Iraq—are still welcome to participate in exchanges at American universities, U.S.I.A. officials said.

The other seven countries are Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. All eight countries have relatively small Fulbright programs. A total of 20 American scholars had been slated to teach in the region, 10 of them in Jordan.

As of last week, Fulbright exchanges were continuing as scheduled with five other countries in the region: Egypt, Israel, Oman, Syria, and Turkey.

U.S.I.A. officials said no Fulbright scholars were among the Americans being detained in Iraq and Kuwait.

Lois M. Herrmann, a spokeswoman for the U.S.I.A., said the suspensions had been ordered because of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and because the State Department had warned that Americans might not be safe in the eight countries. The program with Iraq has been suspended for the academic year, she added, but the other suspensions could end more quickly if the situation in the region changed.

Scholars who had been awarded grants to travel to the eight countries will be of-

Continued on Page A26

Thousands of Kuwaitis who are attending U.S. colleges do not have enough money for tuition this fall: Page A33.

Bush Expected to Name U. of Chicago Physicist as Director of the National Science Foundation

WASHINGTON

President Bush is expected to nominate Walter E. Massey, a physicist who is vice-president for research at the University of Chicago, as director of the National Science Foundation.

The White House refused last week to confirm reports about the N.S.F. nomination. But the prospect of Mr. Massey's heading the foundation was welcomed enthusiastically by scientists, who said he is articulate, insightful, and eminently qualified.

Wide Range of Experience

Mr. Massey's wide range of experience, they added, would make him an ideal choice. He has served in academe, as director of the Argonne National Laboratory, and on the boards of high-technology companies. The University of Chicago runs Argonne for the Department of Energy.

Mr. Massey is also a professor of physics at Chicago and vice-president of the American Physical Society. He is a former president and former chairman of the board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of President Bush's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology.

"It's just too good to be true, in terms of his preparation for this," said Leon M. Lederman, a professor of physics at the University of Chicago and president-elect of the A.A.A.S.

NASA

Walter E. Massey: The prospect of his nomination is welcomed by many scientists, who say he's articulate, insightful, and eminently qualified.

The fact that Mr. Massey is a highly regarded black scientist, some researchers added, would make his selection particularly timely, given the foundation's efforts

Continued on Page A22

U.S. Eases Proposed Rules on Laboratory Animals

The Agriculture Department has revised its proposed rules on the care of dogs, cats, and primates used in biomedical research. Page A20.

MARGINALIA

Letter to a high-school senior from the admissions office at Johns Hopkins:

"Dear ————: Your scores on the PSAT and high school record place you among the top high school students in the country. Hundreds of college know this and that's why you have received more mail in the last few weeks than many people get in a lifetime!

"So what's different about Johns Hopkins? . . ."

The people talk funny?

■

An ad in the *New Scientist* seeks a "Freeze Dried Pharmaceuticals Manager."

■

An item in the Fredonia (N.Y.) *Evening Observer* notes that a scholar at the SUNY College at Fredonia "graduated from Harvard magna plus cum laude in 1978."

■

From *Fortnightly*, a paper at Texas A&M University:

"Dr. Richard H. Costa . . . gave the first annual General L. M. Lewis lecture. . . .

"It was named after L. M. Lewis, who served as a general officer in the Army of the Confederacy during the War Between the States. He was Texas A&M's first head of English from 1978 until 1979. He later became president of Marion College in Waxahachie."

Where he was known as Mr. Indefatigable.

■

Notice in *Genetics:*

"Authors: Send Floppy Disks.

"The printer can now often improve both the s accuracy with which articles are prepared if a flop provided in addition to hard copy. If convenien provide both a disk and the usual three printed your article *at the revision stage*. (Because almost a require at least minor revisions, it is not necessar vide the disk with the original submission.) Please vide a description of both the hardware and the (including version number) used to prepare the dis"

Thanks, but we'll stick with our typewriter.

■

From the minutes of the Faculty Council at Indiana University—Bloomington:

"Clarification of our previous resolution on faculty summer compensation: it should start this summer, but it is not going to go into effect. And therefore, next year is year two even though there is not a year one. That means in summer of 1991, the salary rate of increase would be 10.5% for both teachers in the six-week session and the eight-week session and the appropriate amount."

Thanks for clearing it up for us.

—C.G.

In Brief

Fear Grips U. of Florida After String of Murders

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—University of Florida officials increased security measures here last week and tried to calm the campus after the bodies of five murdered students were discovered near the university.

Federal, state, and local law-enforcement officers investigating the murders of four women and one man at apartments near the campus said they believed the murders were connected. The officials said that some of the victims had been mutilated.

Four of the murdered students were enrolled at the University of Florida, while the fifth was enrolled at nearby Santa Fe Community College. Many here feared that the murders were part of a rampage by a serial killer.

While the university's first week of classes continued as scheduled last week, many students returned home. Officials on both campuses said students would not be penalized for missing classes, and the two institutions extended until this week their deadlines for dropping or adding classes.

University officials urged students here to take extra safety precautions and invited any student living off campus to move into residence halls temporarily, free of charge. A spokesman said the university had dormitory rooms for 9,000 students. Of the university's 34,000 students, about 25,000 live off the campus.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	**Presumed Innocent,** by Scott Turow	9
2.	**Clear and Present Danger,** by Tom Clancy	—
3.	**The Joy Luck Club,** by Amy Tan	1
4.	**A Brief History of Time,** by Stephen Hawking	5
5.	**The Burden of Proof,** by Scott Turow	2
6.	**50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth,** by the Earthworks Group	6
7.	**Oh, the Places You'll Go,** by Dr. Seuss	10
8.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	4
9.	**Weirdos From Another Planet!** by Bill Watterson	3
10.	**The Pillars of the Earth,** by Ken Follett	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Southern California, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in July.

Teachers Are Pessimistic About Reform, Study Says

PRINCETON, N.J. — Schoolteachers are growing pessimistic about the outcome of the nation's school-reform movement, says a report being released this week by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The report says only 18 per cent of the teachers in public schools gave a grade of A or B to national reform efforts, compared with 31 per cent in 1987, when the foundation collected similar data. Twenty-eight per cent gave a D or F to the movement this year, compared with 19 per cent three years ago.

Although progress has been made in school reform, Ernest L. Boyer, the foundation's president, says in a foreword, "I have the uncomfortable feeling that, nationally, the effort has begun to stall."

The report, based on a survey of almost 21,300 elementary- and secondary-school teachers, says that nearly 40 per cent of teachers would not choose education as a career if they could make the choice again.

Copies of the report, "The Condition of Teaching, 1990," are available for $12 each from Princeton University Press, 3175 Princeton Pike, Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648; (609) 896-1344.

Campus Policeman Killed by Officer's Bullet

TUCSON, ARIZ.—A five-year veteran of the University of Arizona's police department was shot and killed by a bullet fired by another campus officer.

Cpl. Kevin W. Barleycorn was killed by a bullet from the 9-millimeter gun of Officer Ron Smallwood as the two were trying to stop a fight at a fraternity party, said Sgt. Roberto A. Villasenor of the Tucson Police Department, which is handling the case.

The incident began when a group of young males attempted to crash an invitation-only party at the Kappa Sigma house, which is located off the campus.

The police said that one of those trying to join the party, Eddie M. Myers, left to get a gun. Mr. Myers was re-entering an open-air courtyard inside the house when he was confronted by the two officers.

Mr. Myers allegedly pointed his revolver at the officers. Officer Smallwood fired his own weapon just as Corporal Barleycorn lunged for Mr. Myers in an effort to subdue him. The bullet entered and left Mr. Myers's left arm before hitting Corporal Barleycorn under his left arm.

Mr. Myers reportedly fired two shots either before or during the struggle. He has been charged with first-degree murder and aggravated assault. He is not affiliated with the university.

NSF, Universities Plan for Women, Minorities

WASHINGTON — The National Science Foundation and the 20 research universities and institutes that receive the most money from it will work together to improve science and mathematics education in schools and to increase the number of women and minority students and faculty members in science and engineering.

An agreement announced here last month calls on universities to consider several actions—changing tenure policies to reflect women's extra family responsibilities, for example, and developing personnel policies to encourage faculty members to work more closely with schoolchildren and their teachers. For its part, the N.S.F. said it would consider altering its evaluation criteria for some grants to give greater weight to proposals that meet the goals of the effort.

Cal. State U. Opens a High School on Campus

CARSON, CAL.—A new public high school designed to increase the number of minority-group and women students who study mathematics and science will open its

1989-90 Student Aid Totaled $27.8-Billion, Up 4.2%

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students rose by 4.2 per cent from academic 1988-89 to academic 1989-90. The increase was the second smallest in the last 10 years.

About $27.8-billion was distributed to students last year, with the federal government providing 73 per cent of the funds, institutions providing 21 per cent, and state governments providing 6 per cent. The proportion of funds provided by the federal government has been dropping over the last few years, while the proportion provided by colleges and universities has been on the rise.

The data are from "Trends in Student Aid," a report published each year by the College Board.

The report said that after adjusting for inflation, the amount of aid available in academic 1989-90 was 10 per cent higher than the amount of money available in academic 1980-81. But it said that neither aid nor family incomes had kept pace with the rising cost of college in the 1980's. After adjusting for inflation, the cost of attending private four-year institutions rose by 52 per cent between academic 1980-81 and academic 1989-90, and the cost of attending four-year public universities rose by 40 per cent. But personal incomes over the same time period rose by only 18 per cent.

Trend May Be Reversing

The College Board report said one trend in the 1980's that had made it more difficult for students to pay for college might be reversing. For most of the 1980's, the proportion of aid distributed to students in the form of loans had been on the rise, while the proportion distributed as grants had declined. Financial-aid experts have worried that the increase in loan money and the decline in grants may steer low-income students away from college.

According to the College Board report, the proportion of aid distributed to students in the form of grants has risen slightly in the last two years, while the proportion of aid distributed as loans has declined. Increases in funds provided by state governments and colleges and universities account for the rise in grant money.

Copies of the report are available for $7 each from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101. ■

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Student-Aid Changes Affect Blacks More, a UCLA Study Finds

Shift to offering loans over grants said to limit their college choices

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

A new study charges that changes in federal student-aid policies have had a disproportionate impact on black students, preventing some from attending college altogether and limiting others to less expensive institutions.

The study confirms what student-aid lobbyists have long asserted, based on anecdotal evidence: that the proportion of black students who depend on student aid to pursue higher education is higher than that of white students.

It also suggests that the college choices of black students were constrained as federal policies changed over the last decade to offer most students less money in grants and more in loans.

"We've got pretty persuasive evidence that there has been a negative differential impact on black students," said Alexander W. Astin, director of the University of California at Los Angeles Higher Education Research Center, which conducted the study.

Mr. Astin said the study has important implications for Congress, which will review federal student-aid programs next year as part of the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. If lawmakers want to attract more black students to college, he said, they must find a way to provide them with more grants and fewer loans.

Based on Survey of Freshmen

The study is based on an annual survey of college freshman conducted by the U.C.L.A. center. Each year since 1966, the survey has questioned between 16,000 and 20,000 black freshmen and between 160,000 and 180,000 white freshmen. Mr. Astin developed his new report by comparing answers from black and white students about

The report suggests that the college choices of black students are constrained by federal policies that now offer less money in grants and more in loans.

the aid they receive and the impact of financial considerations on their college choices.

Figures from last fall's freshman class show that black students were more dependent than their white counterparts on federal aid, while white students received more assistance from their families.

More than 41 per cent of black students relied on Pell Grants, compared with nearly 20 per cent of the whites. Black students are also more likely to receive larger Pell Grants. More than 14 per cent of black students received a Pell Grant of at least

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MARK WALLHEISER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Florida State's Jack E. Crow: The National Science Foundation has "gone against the Northern establishment and science establishment."

Science Agency Picks Florida State Over MIT as Site for $60-Million Magnet-Study Lab

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

WASHINGTON

Bucking its own science advisers, the National Science Foundation has picked Florida State University over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the home of a new $60-million national laboratory for magnetic research.

Jubilant Florida officials, whose bid included a pledge of $58-million from the state, hailed the decision as an affirmation of their university system's rising stature. Science-policy experts said the decision might be a bellwether for ambitious states in the South and West that hope to win projects that historically have gone to prestigious universities in the Northeast.

The president of M.I.T., Paul E. Gray, criticized the decision and said it was wrong for the foundation to go against the recommendation of its merit-review panel. That panel had warned that some projects requiring sophisticated magnet expertise could be delayed by up to eight years if the national lab were established in Florida rather than at the existing Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory at M.I.T.

"Such a long delay is hardly compatible with the National Science Foundation's interest in the competitive posture of the United States," Mr. Gray said.

'I Guess They're Not Used to This'

The Bitter lab has been the center for magnet research in the United States for 30 years. But N.S.F. reviewers said M.I.T.'s "decaying plant" would require substantial modernization to compete with facilities in Japan and France. N.S.F. officials said they planned to continue the M.I.T. lab's $6-million-a-year subsidy until the Florida lab opens in 1993.

Florida officials said they expected to provide a new building or a renovated facility in Tallahassee, and that they would be able to accommodate most of the interested scientists and engineers within four years. They dismissed the M.I.T. protests as sour grapes. "I guess they're not used to this," said Charles B. Reed, chancellor of the State University System.

Erich Bloch, the N.S.F. director, acknowledged that the foundation's peer reviewers had found the M.I.T. proposal "technically superlative," but said

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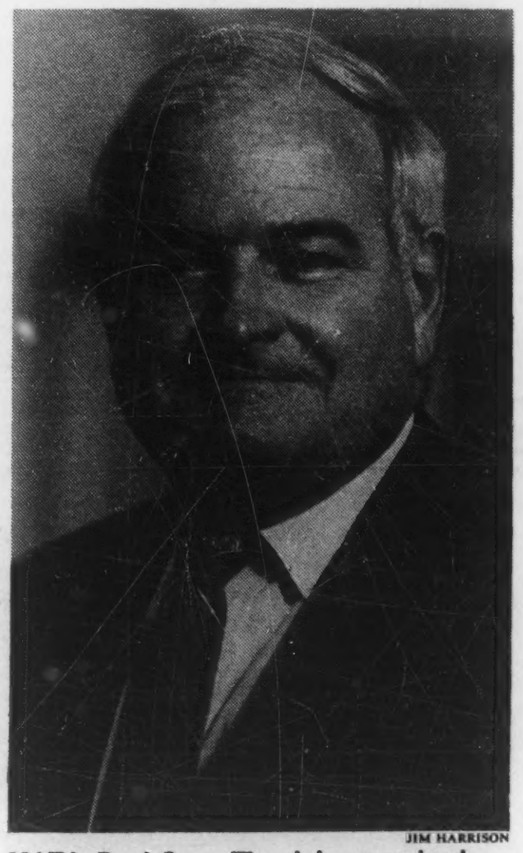

JIM HARRISON

M.I.T.'s Paul Gray: The delay required in building a new laboratory "is hardly compatible with the N.S.F.'s interest in the competitive posture of the United States."

Congress May Defer Resolving Future of the Endowments

But agencies' supporters say they still will not escape restrictions

WASHINGTON

Lawmakers, stalemated in their debate on the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, may defer a resolution of the agencies' future until next year.

Congress has been working for several months on a reauthorization measure that would extend the legal authority of the storm-tossed arts endowment and its sibling agency. But at a meeting of the National Council on the Humanities last month, Lynne V. Cheney, the chairman of the humanities endowment, said it was "likely" that the lives of the two endowments would be extended without reauthorizing legislation.

In such a scenario, members of Congress would approve a one-year "continuing resolution" that would provide the endowments with the same amount of money in fiscal 1991 as they are receiving under current legislation.

Disputes Over Alleged Obscenity

Some supporters of the endowments say a continuing resolution would have the benefit of allowing Congress to resolve the endowments' fate in a non-election year, when the political climate might be more temperate. Members of Congress have been unable to agree on reauthorization of the endowments because of disputes over the arts agency's support of works some lawmakers consider obscene.

A continuing resolution, like a reauthorization measure, could be subject to amendments and budget cuts, and even supporters of the endowments say it is almost certain that some new restrictions will be placed on the arts endowment or on both endowments this year.

John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance, said the chances the arts endowment would escape without some major changes in its structure or procedures were "nil." He added that it was likely that some of the restrictions placed on the arts endowment would also apply to the humanities endowment.

A spokesman for the humanities endowment said the agency still favored a full five-year reauthorization with no content-based restrictions.

Supporters of the endowments say a continuing resolution also would give Congress time to consider fully whatever recommendations are presented by the independent commission that was created by Congress last year to examine the arts endowment's grant-making process.

Report Expected This Month

That commission completed its hearings this summer and is expected to present its report to Congress and the President sometime this month.

Margaret Wyszomirski, the staff director for the 12-member commission, would not say what conclusions the commission had come to, but a draft statement by the legal advisers to the panel indicated that

Continued on Page A28

Student-Aid Shifts Affect Blacks More, UCLA Study Finds

Continued From Page A21

$1,500, while less than 5 per cent of white students did.

The study also compared the percentages of black and white students participating in various aid programs between 1978 and 1989—years in which, according to many student-aid experts, Pell Grant funds were not sufficient to meet the needs of disadvantaged students. In that period, the proportion of black students receiving Pell Grants fell from 55 per cent to just over 41 per cent. For white students, however, the proportion remained relatively constant—just under 20 per cent.

Financial Aid for Black and White Freshmen, Fall 1989

	Black	White
Received any aid from:		
Pell Grant	41.1%	19.7%
Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	13.2	5.1
College Work Study	17.0	9.4
Stafford Student Loan	27.7	23.2
Perkins Loan	4.7	2.2
State scholarship	17.3	15.1
Savings (other than summer work)	19.1	31.1
Parents or family	70.8	82.9
Received $1,500 or more from:		
Pell Grant	14.4%	4.7%
Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	3.0	0.8
College grant	11.1	8.6
Stafford Student Loan	15.9	13.3
State scholarship	4.7	3.2
Savings (other than summer work)	1.7	6.1
Savings from summer work	1.3	7.8
Parents or family	32.7	57.6

SOURCE: HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UCLA

Steeper Increase for Blacks

During that same time, the proportion of both black and white students taking out Stafford Student Loans has gone up, although the increase has been steeper for black students.

In 1978, about 10 per cent of black and white students took out the loans, which were then called Guaranteed Student Loans. In 1989, however, 27.7 per cent of black students and 23.2 per cent of white students took out the loans.

Mr. Astin said the significance of such numbers could be seen in answers to other questions on the annual survey. Since 1978, for instance, the proportion of black students who said they had selected a college because of low tuition increased from 18 to 27 per cent, while the proportion of white students making the same statement increased from 16 to 21 per cent.

In addition, the proportion of black students who said they were attending their first-choice college or university dropped from 62 to 53 per cent, while the proportion for white students fell from 77 to 73 per cent.

James Moore, a spokesman for the Education Department, said officials there had not yet reviewed the study. But he said they were "well aware of the argument" that federal policies might discourage black students from attending or completing college.

Mr. Moore said department officials were studying ways to improve student-aid programs as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. The department's review, he added, includes an examination of the proper mix of grants and loans.

"There are as many opinions on one side as the other," Mr. Moore said.

Mr. Astin said the main limitation on the study was that it did not include part-time students, who may have different patterns for their student aid.

All Types of Institutions

The figures in the study cover all types of institutions, but do not distinguish among them. Some students may be receiving less money from various sources because they attend less expensive colleges.

Although the survey is based on student self-reporting, Mr. Astin said his research center had studied the accuracy of such reporting by examining actual student-aid records. The student answers are generally on the mark, he said.

He said he had not studied the same questions for Hispanic students. On student-aid questions, he said, Hispanics are typically somewhere in between blacks and whites.

The new report, which is called "The Black Undergraduate: Current Status and Trends in the Characteristics of Freshmen," is available for $8 from the Higher Education Research Institute, U.C.L.A. Graduate School of Education, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 90024-1521. ■

U.S. Enters Lawsuit Accusing Scientist, Institutions of Fraud

Continued From Page A1

said that, on the advice of his lawyer, he could not comment further.

Both universities have denied wrongdoing.

A section of the whistle-blowing law applies to private citizens who believe that false claims have been made to the government related to the spending of federal money. The law permits the citizens to file lawsuits for themselves and then ask the Justice Department to join in. Although the law dates back to the late 1800's, Congress amended it four years ago to attract more whistle blowers by making it easier for them to share in any money the government recovers.

Former Technician Sues

In successful suits joined by the government, the private citizen who starts the litigation receives between 15 and 25 per cent of any money the government wins. If the government does not join a suit, a winning whistle blower can be awarded up to 30 per cent. The award sought from Mr. Ninnemann and the two universities is three times the amount of the grants for which Mr. Ninnemann is accused of having written fraudulent reports. Triple damages, plus a civil fine of $10,000 for each violation, are the most the law allow.

The suit was filed a year ago by J. Thomas Condie, a former technician in Mr. Ninnemann's laboratory at the University of Utah. Mr. Condie first alleged in the early 1980s that Mr. Ninnemann had falsified research results in his studies of the immune system and burn injuries.

Mr. Condie now works for a laboratory operated by the State of Utah, analyzing blood samples for the AIDS virus, his lawyer said.

"I think you're going to have universities jumping up and down like crazy saying, 'We can only do so much to monitor the veracity of this.' "

A press release from the Justice Department alleged that Mr. Ninnemann's grant applications and progress reports had contained inaccurate information, even though officials at the two universities had signed statements certifying that the documents were accurate.

The precedent of suing universities to recover federal money after allegations that their researchers committed fraud has prompted mixed reactions from scientists and university administrators. Some say that if such suits proliferate, they could be extremely costly to higher education. Others say such suits may provide a needed push for universities to deal with allegations of misconduct more effectively.

"I think you're going to have universities jumping up and down

Education Dept.'s New Civil-Rights Chief Gets Praise From Office's Past Foes

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Glasnost has arrived at the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights.

For nearly 10 years, civil-rights groups and members of Congress have lambasted the office as being secretive, lethargic, and ineffective. But its new director, Michael L. Williams, has won rave reviews from past critics of the O.C.R.—after only two months in office.

At a recent press briefing, Mr. Williams outlined his plans for the office and demonstrated a style that was in sharp contrast with the agency's reputation. While the O.C.R. has been criticized for failing to relish fights with known violators of civil-rights laws, Mr. Williams pointed with pride to pictures hanging in his office of white supremacists he successfully prosecuted while at the Justice Department from 1984 to 1988.

Mr. Williams also acknowledged that the office might have deserved some of the criticism it had received, and he said repeatedly that things would be different in the future. For instance, in October the office will adopt—for the first time ever—a formal strategy for fulfilling its enforcement responsibilities. The strategy will list priorities and discuss approaches that can be used for meeting them.

Likely priorities, Mr. Williams said, will be fighting campus racial incidents and determining whether "tracking systems" in elementary and secondary schools discriminate against minority students. For instance, he said, the O.C.R. might offer suggestions to colleges for preventing racial incidents.

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Michael L. Williams: Will finish studies of alleged discrimination against Asian Americans who applied to leading universities.

Mr. Williams also said a top priority for the office would be completing studies of alleged discrimination against Asian Americans who have applied for admission to leading universities. Long-awaited reports on Harvard University and the University of California at Los Angeles should be complete by October, he said.

Hot Line to Be Set Up

In addition to setting priorities, Mr. Williams has made several trips around the country to meet with the O.C.R.'s investigators and with civil-rights leaders. He also said the office would set up a hot line people could use to ask questions about civil-rights law and possible discriminatory practices. Those steps, Mr. Williams said, are part of his effort to make the office more visible, so people will know where to bring their complaints.

While saying that the civil-rights office would be more active, Mr. Williams also said the public should recognize that civil-rights needs today are different from those of the 1960's. Then, legal barriers needed to be removed, he said, while today officials must make sure that minority students "can walk through the doors that have been opened."

In an address this summer at Southern University, Mr. Williams spoke on the same theme. "As our experience with integration continues and time further removes each succeeding generation from the harsh racism of Jim Crow and segregated classrooms, lunch counters, and theaters, it will be increasingly difficult to argue that younger African Americans themselves have actually suffered from past discrimination," he said.

He added: "It will be harder to justify maintaining special-benefits programs for some groups and not treating all the same."

At the press briefing, Mr. Williams said he was a believer in individual responsibility. "Individuals do have the power to make things happen for themselves," he said.

'Totally Different'

Officials of civil-rights organizations enthusiastically praised Mr. Williams for his quick start on the job. "His approach is totally different, and very much needed and welcomed," said Phyllis P. McClure, who has monitored the civil-rights office for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

One Congressional aide cautioned, however, that Mr. Williams had not yet had time to attempt what he pledged he would do. "Let's see what really happens," the aide said, adding that it may be difficult for Mr. Williams to move the bureaucracy at the Education Department.

One sign of that bureaucracy was evident at the meeting Mr. Williams held with reporters. Mr. Williams brought in most of the senior staff members of the O.C.R., introduced them, and told reporters that they should feel free to call senior staff members with questions. That would have represented a break from past policy, under which all questions had to be cleared with the press office.

But as reporters thanked Mr. Williams for the change, an official of the Education Department press office said the old policy would stay in place, because it was consistent with departmental regulations. ■

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

One hundred and twelve employees at Stanford University have received pink slips.

The layoffs are the first wave of the university's belt-tightening plan for the fiscal year that has just begun. Stanford expects to trim $22-million from its $175-million operating budget by September 1991, eliminating 300 to 400 jobs in the process. Some reductions may involve combining jobs and not filling vacancies.

Stanford is one of several private research universities that are looking to cut costs, either in their administrations or academic programs, or sometimes in both.

Columbia University has decided to phase out its School of Library Service and is examining ways to shrink or consolidate other academic departments. Meanwhile, the Johns Hopkins University will cut its arts-and-sciences faculty by 10 per cent over the next five years. It announced last month that it would close the Chesapeake Bay Institute, a research center.

But Stanford's reductions are more extensive than others. Officials there say the cutbacks are necessary to reduce a projected deficit of $7.2-million in the 1990-91 budget and because limits have been placed on two major sources of income—tuition and "indirect costs," the rate that Stanford and other universities charge on federal research grants to cover the cost of running the institution.

■

Despite the wave of cutbacks hitting private universities, 80 per cent of colleges and universities in a new survey rated their institutions' financial positions as strong.

Sixteen per cent of the colleges described their position as "weak but stable" or "weak but improving." Only 1 per cent reported that they were in financial decline.

Those are some of the results of "Making the Grade," a survey sponsored by Chemical Bank. Telephone interviews were conducted during January and February with financial officers at 150 colleges and universities and 50 preparatory schools. Interviews were concentrated in the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions.

Asked to name the biggest financial problem facing their institutions, 19 per cent cited levels of support from state and federal governments and 18 per cent said low or declining enrollments.

Close behind, 17 per cent of the colleges surveyed said their biggest problem was finding sufficient or adequate revenues to keep operating.

A fifth of the colleges surveyed said they dipped into their endowment funds "very or somewhat often" to cover operating costs, while 54 per cent don't use them at all.

Copies of "Making the Grade" are available free from Andy Bello, Chemical Bank, 380 Madison Avenue, New York 10017, or by calling (212) 309-4238.

Top Jobs and Salaries Elude Most Women in Fund Raising, PR

Survey finds they hold majority of posts, few vice-presidencies

By JULIE L. NICKLIN

WASHINGTON

More women than men hold positions in "institutional advancement" at U.S. colleges and universities, but they have not yet reached the top levels and still lag behind men in salaries, according to a survey released this month by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

The survey, the results of which are published in the September issue of *Currents*, the association's magazine, showed that in the 1989-90 academic year women held 54.7 per cent of institutional-advancement jobs, which include responsibilities for fund raising, public relations, and alumni relations. A previous survey, conducted by CASE in 1986, showed that men made up a slight majority—51.5 per cent of the jobs.

Clustered in the Middle

The new survey indicated that women earned, on average, about $5,000 less than men in the same positions, and they tended to be clustered in mid-level positions such as assistant or associate director, coordinator, manager, or officer. The proportion of women holding jobs in each of those categories ranged from 69.8 per cent to 79.2 per cent. By contrast, women held 25.6 per cent of vice-presidencies and 40 per cent of assistant vice-presidencies.

The survey showed that professionals of both sexes were earning more—a finding that could allay fears that the feminization of fund raising could depress salaries. The average salary of $41,981 for all positions in 1989-90 was up 26.6 per cent from the average salary of $33,149 in 1985-86.

Many woman fund raisers interviewed by *The Chronicle* agreed that colleges needed to do more to increase women's salaries and appoint them to top-level posi-

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Corrected Estimates of Corporate Gifts to Education, 1986-89

	Total corporate contributions	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1977	$ 665,000,000	+18.8%	0.33%	37.1%
1978	780,000,000	+17.3	0.33	37.4
1979	880,000,000	+12.8	0.34	38.5
1980	980,000,000	+11.4	0.41	41.5
1981	1,090,000,000	+11.2	0.48	43.4
1982	1,250,000,000	+14.7	0.74	43.0
1983	1,525,000,000	+22.0	0.73	42.0
1984	1,700,000,000	+11.5	0.71	41.9
1985	1,875,000,000	+10.3	0.84	41.9
1986	2,050,000,000	+ 9.3	0.93	42.1
1987	2,220,000,000	+ 8.3	0.81	42.0
1988	2,265,000,000	+ 2.0	0.72	41.9
1989	2,350,000,000	+ 3.7	0.76	42.0

Allocations From 333 Corporations in 1989

	Amount	Percentage of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital, departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	$318,373,000	53.5%
Matching gifts	92,831,000	15.6
Subtotal	411,204,000	69.1
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support and other	53,083,000	8.9
Matching gifts	9,406,000	1.6
Subtotal	62,489,000	10.5
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	35,933,000	6.0
Scholarships and fellowships	40,468,000	6.8
Other	45,385,000	7.6
Subtotal	121,786,000	20.4
Total allocated	595,479,000	100.0
Unallocated	109,830,000	
Total	**$705,309,000**	

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

A Billion-Dollar 'Typo' Is Found in IRS Data on Corporate Giving to Non-Profit Causes

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

Officials of the Council for Aid to Education registered surprise last month when new figures from the Internal Revenue Service suggested that corporate charitable giving to education and other non-profit organizations had exceeded the council's previous estimate by as much as $1.6-billion.

They were startled with good reason.

After double-checking the I.R.S. figures, C.F.A.E. officials detected a typographical error that had resulted in the agency's incorrect reporting of a key figure.

As a result, the council has reduced its estimate of corporate giving to education in 1989 from an original $2.75-billion to $2.35-billion.

Last month the council reported an I.R.S. figure of $6.2-billion in total corporate contributions for 1987, an increase of $1-billion, or 19 per cent, over the 1986 figure of $5.2-billion (*The Chronicle*, August 8). The council uses I.R.S. data, in addition to its own surveys of companies' giving patterns, to estimate corporate giving for years for which tax information is not yet available. There is a three-year lag in the release of I.R.S. tax data.

Error in 1987 Figures

Noting the dramatic rise, the council concluded that growth in corporate gifts to education must have been significantly greater than expected between 1986 and 1989. Accordingly, the council estimated that total corporate gifts had topped $6.26-billion in 1988 and $6.45-billion in 1989.

But a follow-up study by David R. Morgan, director of research at the council, uncovered a major error in the I.R.S.'s 1987

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A Study to Determine the Cost of Raising a Dollar Finds That Average College Spends Just 16 Cents

By LIZ McMILLEN

WASHINGTON

How much does it cost for a college or university to raise a dollar?

An average of 16 cents, according to a new study that examined the fund-raising expenses of 51 universities. That expenditure represents a 525-per-cent return on the investment colleges make in fund raising.

"In the vast majority of cases, the return on investment for colleges and universities is really quite handsome," said Warren Heemann, vice-president for development and university relations at the University of Chicago and a primary author of the report of the study.

The study, the first systematic attempt to develop guidelines for comparing college fund-raising costs, was conducted by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the National Association

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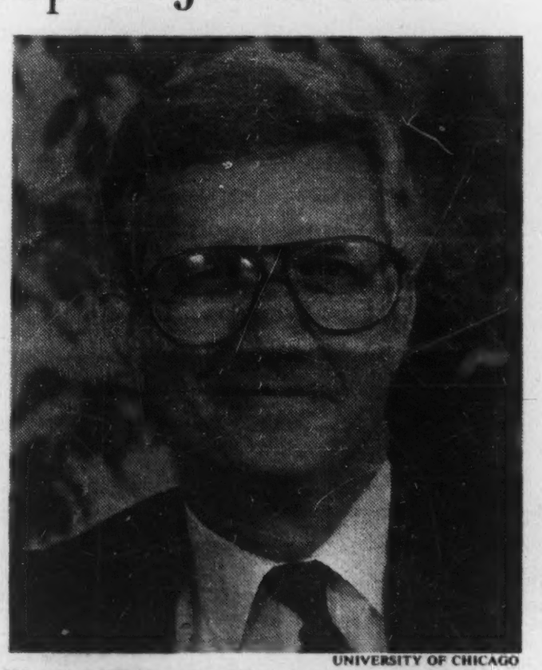

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Warren Heemann: "In the vast majority of cases, the return on investment for colleges and universities is really quite handsome."